

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, YAP, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN, SIMPSON, HAFEN and SYDNEY	"MANILA" Capt. E. Gubemann	FRIDAY, 21st May, Daylight.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscke	About SATURDAY, 29th May.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BOHNE" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of June.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SYDNEY	Rebutat		24th May, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	Océanien		25th May, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	Touraine		7th June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	Polynésien		8th June, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BRAD," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and practical steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES

RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask or write for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight,"—free.

LONDON, 1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.G.
CALCUTTA, 19, Bechook Street
SHANGHAI, 566, Nanjing Road
Hongkong, 6th March 1909.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.
Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.	Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft., bottom 45.9 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 55 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 608, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1909.

To Let.

TO LET.
SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78, Queen's Road, Central.

Apply to—

S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Prince's Buildings,
Hongkong, 25th March, 1909. [39]

TO LET.
NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—

HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 9th March, 1909. [248]

TO LET.
NO. 3 MORRISON HILL. Entry about 1st proximo.

Apply to—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Hongkong, 12th May, 1909. [408]

TO LET.
GODOWN No. 54, DUDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LD.,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [52]

TO LET.
OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VŒUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LD.,
Hongkong, 19th April 1909. [53]

TO LET.
TWO AIRY ROOMS in a house on BELILIOS TERRACE, first row, entrance from Robinson Road. Moderate Rental. For particulars, apply to—

"HOUSEHOLDER"

C/o Hongkong Telegraph,
Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [139]

TO LET.
OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 11, Des Vœux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—

THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [188]

TO LET.
ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET, in rear of David Sassoon & Co's premises.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.,
Hongkong, 19th May, 1909. [191]

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy
"Bisquit Dubouche & Co."

XXX Very Old Fine \$2.50
V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years

Old 5.50
ALSO
QUINQUINA?
QUINQUINA?
DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,
Sole Agent,
Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [4]

O. C. MOOSA,
1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS
IN
VARIOUS COLORS.
MOUSQUETIERE GLOVES
IN
WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVIL-
INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Cost
Port orders carefully executed

Hongkong, 10th September, 1908. [57]

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIPHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL and PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

SOAP and SODA MANUFACTURERS
SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTIN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c.

SOLE AGENTS for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT
REAL ORAZER PRICES

Hongkong, 10th March, 1909. [181]

COCOA-NUT PEARLS.

In the Museum at Kowloon is a pearl, scarcely only remarkable at a glance because that is about the last place where one would look for such an object. The diameter is not much less than half an inch, the colour pure milk-white, polish excellent; if it is not so glossy as it should be, one often sees family pearls of senova as deficient in lustre. This has been exposed to the light for many years. In fact, one would not question that it was an ornament of considerable value—as it might be indeed, if carried to certain Oriental markets. But here only Science feels an interest in it. For this is one of Nature's limitations, so like the real thing that chemical analysis can recognise no difference to be relied on. But it is the produce of a cocoanut.

As much was known about these very extraordinary objects two centuries ago, a half ago as at present, saving their chemical composition. The great Rumphius not only drew up a careful account of them, but even sent a specimen, in 1685, to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who had it mounted in a ring. Other no ices have been discovered. But if the reports were believed in a pre-scientific age, they ran no chance of acceptance when the limitations of nature were better understood. Those few who read the old tale paid no attention to such absurdity. It seems to have been forgotten, in this country at any rate, when Dr. Hickson told it over again in 1887, writing to *Nature*. Whilst exploring Celebes he had often been asked, by Dutch planters and others, about "cocoanut pearls"; to what purpose we are not informed, but it would not be surprising to learn that these gentlemen shared the faith of the natives, who attribute all manner of virtues to these rare products. Or they may have inquired with an eye to business, for Mandarins and Rajahs, even in India, will pay a great price for them as charms.

Sir Thistlethorn Dyer took a lively interest in the communication—suggesting the analogy of Tabapher—the stony secretion found sometimes in joints of bamboo—which also is valued as a charm—not unreasonably, when it does not sink in water until saturated, though flint beyond question. Also various Oriental trees deposit "calcareous tufa," limestone, in fissures of the bark or even in the trunk itself. Mr. Valentine Ball, of the Geological Survey, found cases in India where deposits of limestone actually "alternated with the ordinary rings of woody growth." Masses of irregular shape, seven inches long by two broad, were found in the trunks of trees, six feet above the ground. But these strange formations are only analogous to the pearls found in cocoanuts.

Mr. Hickson obtained an analysis of one of those he brought from the Far East—which were given him by the Dutch Resident of Manado. It proved to be carbonate of lime, pure and simple, like the product of the oyster, with no trace of salts or vegetable tissue. When cut he found no concentric or other markings on the "polished surfaces." This does not agree with the experience of Dr. Bacon, published in the proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History. He observed that "the whole mass was made up of layers of a fine crystalline substance," like shell pearls. But it was harder than any of these—which vary a good deal—almost as hard as foldpaper. In other respects L. Bacon's analysis is similar—carbonate of lime with very few organic substances remaining after treatment by acids; what there are seem "akin to albumen"—as in the pearl of the jeweller.

In 1888 Dr. Harley read a paper on the composition of pearls before the Royal Society, and he did not overlook these eccentric varieties. "In external appearance," he says, they resemble the real thing at every point, having a "smooth, glistening, dull white surface." Their material is the same, carbonate of lime, organic matter, and water. So is their microscopic structure. In fact, the identity was so close that Dr. Harley suspected the specimens submitted to him were actually shell pearls, for he found traces of animal substance. But his report is useful all the same, for he discovered that there is no carbonate of lime in the milk of the cocoanut, by which these abnormal objects must be deposited, so far as we can see.

It only remains to say they have not been found, or not reported, except in the Far Eastern countries, where, it is said, one in two thousand cocoanuts may yield a specimen; one would think this estimate too liberal when they are so very rarely heard of. Examples as large as a cherry are on record, always perfectly spherical or pear-shaped.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRUGS (TASTELSS) FORM.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR.

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, while thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION NO. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, suppurating abscesses, the most of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION NO. 2—The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcers, pains and swelling of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3—The Sovereign Remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, loss of appetite, blinding headache, pain in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from disipation, early excesses, which have hitherto been considered incurable because so laxative to cure of cure.

THERAPION
is obtainable from The Le Chevre Medical Co., Chemists, 10, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong. Price, 1/6 per bottle. A complete set of three, which of the three is required, and on that point would be explained by the doctor, is sent by post, subject to a small charge for postage.

Solely by all Chemists.

WEATHER-FORCAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.

1. A CONE point upwards	Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and 1/2 U.M. below	Indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM	Indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below	Indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards	Indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below	Indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL	Indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below	Indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal, indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.
In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.
A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.
The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights, Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights, Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.
For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock. Aberdeen.
Waglan. San Ki Wan.
Stanley. Sai Keng.
Cape Collinson. She Tsu Koo.
Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the Harbour Office.

F. G. FERGUSON,
10th May, 1909.

Consignees.

for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools
who are taught by the Sisters.
Working, and April, 1883

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

Watson's HYGIENOL, AND BUBONIC PLAGUE

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floor, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a tencupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE

Price per Pint 50 cents
" Gallon \$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY
AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1909. 128

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Ho Kee Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—\$16 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional to the rates for a full year, will be charged for a full month. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post, an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies. Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

DEATH.

On March 20th, at his residence, No. 6, Barrow Terrace, Kowloon, Mr. LISBELLO, J. XAVIER, aged 48, Shanghai and Bangkok papers please copy. 143

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1909.

WEI HAI WEI.

At the present moment the Chinese appear very anxious to gain possession of Weihaiwei as a naval station, and when we take into consideration that Port Arthur is occupied by Japan, and Tientsin by Germany, the only two harbours of any consequence, or in any way fit for naval station, there is no wonder that China should desire the retrocession of Weihaiwei. This place was leased to Great Britain by a convention signed at Peking on the 21st July, 1898. The town of Weihaiwei is situated on deep bay somewhere about eighteen miles in circumference. It is, as is well known, on the Shan-tung promontory about thirty-five miles east of Chefoo and opposite Port Arthur. The harbour is well sheltered and could accommodate a large

fleet. In front of the bay is the island of Liu Kung, 510 feet high, which shelters it and the harbour is easy of access. It has two entrances, one on the west and the other on the east side of Liu Kung, which allow access or departure with almost any wind. The town stands on a hill on the west shore. The western entrance, although much narrower than the other, has the deepest water. Liu Kung and all other islands on the north side of the bay, together with a belt of land ten miles wide along the entire coast line of the bay, passed under British jurisdiction. The entire area is 235 square miles, and the Chinese population is about 150,000; while the hinterland over which Britain hold military rights has an area of 1,500 square miles. It is capable of being well fortified, and could be made an excellent naval station. According to the native papers China is again negotiating with the British Government to get possession of this harbour, and it is said that Great Britain is willing to restore Weihaiwei to China if she will pay for the improvement, made by Great Britain, and for the buildings, etc., erected thereon. But China does not seem willing to pay the amount asked. However, according to the latest telegram, the Grand Councilors and Naval Commissioners at Peking have requested the Viceroy and Governors of the different provinces to try and raise the amount asked by Great Britain. Whether there is any truth in the native telegrams or whether they are only balloons d'essai remains to be seen. If China is to have a navy she is certainly in want of a naval port in North China, and as Weihaiwei is the only port that is now available, her anxiety to come to terms as quickly as possible with Great Britain can be easily understood.—Shanghai Mercury.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE German mail of the 21st April was delivered in London on the 19th inst.

THE death is announced of Capt. Mason, the well-known local pilot. He died at his residence at Kowloon yesterday morning.

A FINE of \$5 was imposed on a Kowloon City farmer, Sing Yeung, in the Police Court, today, for allowing his bullock to stray on the roadway at Ngau-Shui Wai yesterday afternoon.

THE death took place at his residence this morning, after a protracted illness, of Mr. Lisbello Jesus Xavier, proprietor of the Hongkong Printing Press. The funeral took place at the Roman Catholic Cemetery this afternoon, and was very largely attended by friends of the deceased.

JUDGMENT has been delivered by Mr. Justice Gompertz in the action brought by Mr. F. Wandras, a German merchant of Swatow, against a Chinese firm to recover \$140, in respect of two copies which failed to go to some part of the Philippines for work, and for whom the defendants stood guarantee. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff.

L. XAVIER, a watchman in the employ of the Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, proceeded against two coolies at the Police Court today, for being rogues and vagabonds. The watchman found the two men in the enclosure of the docks at 12.45 o'clock this morning, and the presumption is that they were there for an unlawful purpose. The case was adjourned.

THE Shanghai Mercury understands that the Taotai has protested to the Consular body against the action of the Municipal Council in closing part of the Siccawei Road leading to the Alhambra at night, on the ground that Siccawei Road is outside the Settlement, and that therefore he should have been consulted before action was taken. At the same time the Taotai expresses his approval of the suppression of gambling.

THE coxswain of a consignment boat, Un Kau, and one of his foks, Ng Ka Hi, were accused in the Police Court, today, of committing robbery on the Praya East, the other night. The allegation is that the defendants attacked Drummer Alfred Colbyer, of the Buffs, while he was driving along in a vehicle, and having had him under control, relieved him of a \$10 bill. The case was remanded. Bill was allowed in the sum of \$50 each.

THE trial of the six coolies who were charged with unlawfully bringing two women into the Colony, one of whom (Lau Fok) it will be remembered, jumped into the harbour in order to avoid her imprisonment and was drowned, concluded in the Police Court, this afternoon, before Mr. J. H. Kemp. His Worship fined the first man \$100, or three months' hard labour. The others were discharged. Inspector Gouley conducted the case for the police.

TWO foreigners, John Michado and A. Johnson, alias Castello Thompson, were charged in the Police Court, today, with the alleged larceny of a bicycle, valued at \$155, the property of N. M. Arab, a cycle dealer of 3, Arsenal Street. It was asserted that the defendants hired the machine from complainant on the 9th instant, and were not seen again until they were secured by the police. It was then learnt that they had sold the bicycle to a man at Yau-mau. They pleaded not guilty to the charge, and were remanded.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Sir Henry Deakley (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. F. J. Bodeley, (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brawin (Registrar General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.O., Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. G. Clementi (Clerk of Councils).

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCE.
The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 4).

FINANCIAL MINUTES.
The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 18 to 20. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

SUPPLY BILL.
On the motion of the Colonial Secretary seconded by the Colonial Treasurer the Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorize the appropriation of a supplementary sum of five hundred and twelve thousand two hundred dollars and thirty-four cents, to defray the charges of the year 1908, was read a first time.

The Bill is as follows:—
Whereas it has become necessary to make further provision for the public service of the Colony for the year 1908, in addition to the charge upon the revenue of the Colony for the service of the said year already provided for.
Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—
A sum of five hundred and twelve thousand two hundred dollars and thirty-four cents is hereby charged upon the revenue of the Colony for the service of the year 1908, the said sum so charged being expended as hereinafter specified; that is to say:—

Governor	\$ 14,612.43
Registrar General's Department	4,445.41
Audit Department	4,247.99
Treasury	4,015.76
Harbour Master's Department	3,924.55
Observatory	2,448.62
Miscellaneous Services	169,420.62
Judicial and Legal Departments	15,441.22
Education	5,848.74
Public Works, Recurrent	74,836.29
Charge on Account of Public Debt	9,709.18
Pensions	7,935.19
Charitable Services	31,007.66
Public Works Extraordinary	164,303.68
Total	\$512,200.34

The Colonial Secretary said that when the Bill will have been read a second time, it will be referred to the Finance Committee. The only item to which it was necessary to draw attention was the appropriation in connection with the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

POSTAGE STAMPS.
The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to demote postage stamps bearing the head of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.
The Attorney-General said that the Bill was introduced in order to bring it into line with the Mother Country in respect of the use of postage stamps bearing the head of our late Majesty the Queen. The Government had taken action upon the suggestion of the Postmaster-General.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.
The Bill passed through Committee.
CHILDREN AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.
The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Law with respect to children and young persons.
The Colonial Secretary seconded.
Bill passed through Committee with slight amendments.

LARCENY ORDINANCE.
The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend. The Larceny Ordinance, 1865.
The Colonial Secretary seconded.
Bill passed with amendments.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDINGS.
The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances 1903-1908 was read a second time on the motion of the Attorney-General seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

Bill left in Committee after considerable discussion.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Council considered in Committee the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend The Life Insurance Companies Ordinance, 1907.
Bill read a third time and passed.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.
Council resumed the committee stage on the Bill entitled an Ordinance further to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899.
Bill read a third time and passed.

ADJOURNMENT.
The Council adjourned until Thursday, the 27th inst.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.
A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed to recommend that the following votes be adopted by the Council:—

ALLOWANCE TO SERGEANT.
A sum of one hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents is paid of the vote, Registrar General's Department, Emigration Sub-Department, for the following items:—
Sergeant, allowance for fuel and light \$42.50
Sergeant, language allowance (Chinese) 90.00
Total \$132.50

TYPEWRITER.
A sum of two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and six cents is paid of the vote, Governor, Other Charges, typewriter.

CAUSEWAY BAY TYPHOON SHELTER.
A sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is paid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Causeway Bay Typhoon Refuge, deepening shallow area to one foot below Ordnance Datum.
This was all the business.

Kowloon-Canton Railway.

QUESTION OF THE APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEFENCE OF SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 19th May, 1909.

Sir,—With reference to the leading article in your issue of the 15th instant in which you allege that Sir Matthew Nathan "devoted funds without the sanction of the Council to the inauguration of works (i.e. for the British Section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway) entirely without the knowledge of the people's representatives" and that none of the details concerning "the actual condition of things on the Railway construction work, the progress of the operations, the character of the lines and the probable ultimate expense of the undertaking" were furnished by him, I desire by permission of His Excellency the Governor to point out that whatever funds were devoted to the railway works by Sir M. Nathan were borrowed under authority of Ordinance No. 21 of 1905 duly enacted by the Legislature of the Colony with full knowledge of the objects to which the borrowed money were to be devoted; that the Chief Resident Engineer for the Railway only arrived in the Colony at the end of March 1906; that besides organizing and initiating the work he was during the next 12 months busily engaged on the preparation of detailed estimates for the whole work; that on the 23rd of May, 1907, an estimate of expenditure up to 31st December, 1907, was laid on the table of the Legislative Council, which, in addition to the estimated expenditure for the year, showed the expenditure incurred during 1906; that on the same day a resolution was moved to the effect that a sum of \$2,438,000 be advanced out of funds in the custody of the Government for the expenditure during 1907; that a fortnight later the said resolution was passed by the Council unanimously; and that the detailed estimates for the railway were first submitted to this Government in June, 1907, nearly two months after Sir M. Nathan had left the Colony owing to his hurried and unexpected transfer to Natal.

These estimates had to be referred home for the scrutiny and approval of the Consulting Engineers and were not presented to the Legislative Council till the 27th of February, 1908. From the above recital of facts it is manifest that Sir M. Nathan did not spend money on the Railway without the sanction of the Legislature; and that if he did not furnish full particulars concerning the projected railway works it was because he was not himself in possession of the necessary information.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL.

MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTZ'S RECENT DECISION QUESTIONED.

This forenoon, in the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) Mr. M. W. Slade, with whom was Mr. F. X. d'Almada a Castro, applied for leave to appeal from a recent decision of the Puisne Judge given in favour of the defendants in the action brought by a curio dealer named Chan Kwai Shan, of 24, Queen's Road Central, against the Po On firm, 219, Queen's Road West, and its managing partner, Ng Ching Yuen, to recover the sum of \$200, which was alleged to have been deposited with a man named Chan Yik Kwong by the plaintiff, at the request of the defendants—money to purchase a passage ticket to America for the man Chan Sui.

The grounds given in the application were that the Judge's decision was wrong both in point of fact and in law.

In this case, readers will recollect, a San Wai farmer named Chan Sui came to Hongkong some weeks ago with the intention of proceeding to California, where he was to meet his two brothers, who, it was alleged, had arranged for his landing at San Francisco. The farmer was taken on board a ship by a man named Chan Yik Kwong, who executed himself and left shortly afterwards. The unfortunate farmer was taken as a prisoner to Shanghai, with no passage ticket. There he left the vessel, and returned here. The plaintiff, who it is asserted, had guaranteed with the defendant firm the farmer's passage, took proceedings, and as already stated won his case.

Mr. Slade stated that he did not suggest that the case should be tried *de novo*. There should be an argument on the point of law. After stating the alleged facts of the case shortly, Counsel added that the other salient point in the case was that the chop on the alleged guarantee was not of the impression of the chop used by the defendants.

The Puisne Judge—Quite so. There was no suggestion about that.

Mr. Slade observed that the firm's chop was seized by order of the Court, and they had no chance to substitute them; it was stated at the time that the chop was put on by an outsider, who alleged that he was a partner in the defendant firm. There were two inferences to be drawn from this: (1) that he was a partner, or (2) holding himself out as a partner. If the latter was correct then the facts proved would make him personally liable, and not the firm.

The Puisne Judge—Is there anyone on the other side?

Mr. Slade—No. This is an *ex parte* action. Continuing, he stated that the only thing to be done was to argue on the question of law which arose in the Judge's decision of the case, and the next matter was the question of the alleged guarantee.

New Peak Tramway.

INTERESTING STATEMENT BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

PROBABLE EARLY ACCEPTANCE OF THE SCHEME.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, just before the meeting of the Finance Committee, H.E. the Governor made an interesting statement with regard to the scheme for the construction of a new tramway to the Peak. His Excellency said that, on the 17th December last, the Attorney-General moved the Council to resolve into a committee on the occasion of the hearing of a petition from the Rt. Rev. Bishop Poirson, when His Excellency took the opportunity of addressing the Council. On the suggestion of the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce, the discussion was adjourned in order to enable members of Council to be more fully acquainted with the matter. The question of the rival roads had since been referred to the Public Works on the 30th December last and the report was presented in March of this year and adopted. The Public Works Committee condemned the building of the proposed tramway on the system of trestles, and on the Company interested in the scheme being given the option of two other systems, the latter eventually preferred that of the open cutting, on being informed that the Government were not prepared to support the scheme as originally proposed. In order not to put the Company to undue expense in preparing plans, they were asked simply to prepare sketch plans, which, His Excellency said, would be duly submitted to Council. His Excellency proposed to adjourn the discussion to the next meeting. He also proposed to circulate to members a statement of the effect of the scheme upon the Public Gardens, made by the Superintendent of the Forestry Department. In conclusion, His Excellency announced that on the next occasion, the discussion would take place whether the scheme would be referred to a Special Committee or the Bill be accepted and passed.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

LIUTENANT TARTAR GENERAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Canton, 14th May.

The Canton officials have received a telegram from Shanghai advising that the newly-appointed Canton Junior Lieutenant Tartar General Chuau Lu left Shanghai on the 16th instant by the steamer *Chun On* for the wharves in the city to take up his appointment and is expected to arrive here about the 20th instant. The officials have sent a waiyuan to Hongkong to meet the expected official.

FORMIDABLE FLOOD FIGURES.
Judging from the reports to the Canton Viceroy from the officials of the various flooded districts along the West River it appears that there are at present 40,000 sufferers in the district of Samshui, 15,000 in Sze Wui, 20,000 in Kwong Ning, 18,000 in Ching Yuen, and about 10,000 in each of the districts of Ying Tak, Fa Yuen, Hoi Kio and Ko Yiu.

MORE RICE FOR SUFFERERS.
By order of the Viceroy, the Board of Reorganisation has appropriated a sum of \$10,000 from the official funds for the purchase of rice to be sent to the devastated districts for distribution to the sufferers.

The Central Relief Committee yesterday sent the 8th emissary with a quantity of rice to the district of Ching Yuen to relieve the flood sufferers there.

A STREET OBSTRUCTION.
When H.E. ex-Viceroy Chow Fu was in Canton, he ordered that all large sign-boards hanging in the streets in the City of Canton to be removed, as they were a source of obstruction to pedestrians. The shop-people, however, have again put up their sign-boards. The Canton Taotai of Constabulary has now renewed the order that all large sign-boards should be removed within a period of ten days.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF TAI-SHA-TAU.
The City of Canton is now so densely populated that H.E. Viceroy Chang Jen Chun proposes to develop Tai-sha-tau, where the new bus has been completed, to enable pedestrians to walk through from the Canton-Samshui Railway steam ferry wharf. When ex-Viceroy Shun was here, he had contemplated turning the place into a trade centre. But before the proposed scheme was actually given any consideration, H.E. Shun was transferred. The question has since been left in abeyance. Tai-sha-tau is a large piece of unoccupied land, close to the terminal station of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, (Chinese section) and the Canton City, and there is every reason to expect that Tai-sha-tau will be flourishing and prosperous in case it is successfully developed. H.E. Viceroy Chang has now instructed the Taotai for the Development of Native Industries to take the matter in hand.

THE RECLAMATION DISPUTE.

FURTHER ARGUMENT CALLED FOR.

The Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) called for further argument to-day, at the Supreme Court, in the issue which is being brought by H.E. the Governor against Chu Ping, of 313, Des Voeux Road, for the specific performance by the defendant of the agreement, dated 19th December, 1889, whereby Chu Chuen (now deceased) agreed with the then Governor of Hongkong, for the consideration therein mentioned, either to assign an equitable proportion of the reclamation to Marine Lot No. 53A, or to pay an equivalent sum of money to the owners of Sections B and D of the said lot; and also for the specific performance of a second agreement dated 24th July, 1903, for certain declarations and for costs.

Mr. E. E. Pollock, K.C., (with whom was Mr. H. L. Deppie) for the plaintiff, set out his case at some length, the gist of which we have already recorded in these columns. Mr. Slade (instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge) replied. Authorities were cited and the hearing further adjourned.

Policeman Shot Dead.

DISTURBANCE AT SAMCHU.

ARMED ROBBERS PLAY HAVOC WITH VILLAGERS.

A very daring outrage was committed in the quiet village of Samchuu, which is situated quite close to Hongkong, at an early hour yesterday morning, by a gang of armed robbers, numbering some forty strong, who forced an entrance into the residence of a well-to-do farmer, and, after maltreating the man and robbing him of considerable property, killed a Chinese policeman and wounded several others, who had been called to interfere by the villagers.

The news of the affair, which, no doubt, caused a great sensation among the villagers, was dispatched to Hongkong and arrived here some time yesterday afternoon. As the affair took place in Chinese territory, and as the policeman who was killed and those wounded were in the employ of the Chinese Constabulary, the Hongkong police are in no way interested, but a watch will be kept, and steps will be taken, should any of the ruffians seek to take refuge, which it is expected they may do, in British territory.

It would seem that the farmer in question, whose name we have not received, was asleep on the ground floor of his house at about twelve-forty-five o'clock, when he was awakened by a noise in his room. He was lying on the left side of the bed, and raising himself quickly, saw in the gloom the figures of two men standing near his head.

The farmer is an old man, and resides with his family, who occupied the upper floor. Seeing the strange men at the head of his bed, the farmer called loudly for help, and inquired of the strangers what they wanted. He was snuck on the head, the force of the blow landing him flat on his back on the bed. They then set upon the unfortunate man in a most savage manner. Though he was somewhat dazed the farmer was at no time unconscious.

The smallest of the robbers produced a revolver, and holding it quite close to the victim's face, demanded that he be quiet, while a few others (for by this time the number had increased considerably) began to tie his hands with cord. The hands being fastened the robbers set to work binding his feet.

The next thing they did was to threaten the man with death if he made an outcry, and they proceeded to ransack the room. From the bedroom they stole a quantity of clothing and jewellery, and a purse containing about \$30. Then they went into the rear room and forcing open a safe, extracted therefrom about \$100 in hard cash.

The scampering of footpads suggested to the farmer, that the robbers were leaving the premises, but he had not reckoned with his hosts. As he was in the act, so the report goes, of working his hands loose, two men, who had been watching him, charged him and fixed a gag in his mouth. They once more warned him against crying out.

By this time assistance in the form of four Chinese policemen were at hand. The first ones of the farmer had been heard by other villagers, and the police office informed.

The officers were waiting for the robbers outside the house, and so soon as the first man put on appearance than he was attacked. His companions went to his assistance and soon there was a general mix-up. Firearms were then brought into play, with disastrous results. The police, it is reported, wounded a robber, who escaped. The robbers' shooting seemed to have been more effective. They shot down and killed one of the policemen outright, the bullet blinding him in the head, while the others were more or less seriously wounded. And leaving their victims lying on the road, the hoodlums made good their escape. The body of the dead man was taken to the police office, while the other men were sent to various places for treatment. The head of the native police was immediately informed, and search parties were sent out to trap the murderers. The British police stations along the border were also notified of the occurrence.

Where the murderers have flown to is not known, but it is presumed their ultimate destination will be British territory, there to lay low until the trouble has blown over.

A WIFE'S DEBTS.

HOW SHE SECURED \$100 FROM A MONEY-LENDER.

A foreign lady, who had become mixed up with an Indian money-lender, owing to financial difficulties, and who had to appear in the Supreme Court, this morning, told Mr. Justice Gompertz that in order to secure \$100 (the amount she required) she had to sign for \$100. This is a pound of flesh with a vengeance.

The money-lender had brought suit against her husband to recover the amount. The poor man confessed that he knew nothing of the matter. If his wife had borrowed the money, he said, she did it without his knowledge and consent.

The lady said that she never told her husband her business. She did what she liked. Mr. E. J. Davidson, who appeared for the money-lender, asked the lady what her husband's wages were. When he was in work at the time the loan was made—he got \$150 per month, was her answer.

"And how much money did he give you when he got his pay?"

"All his money, except a few dollars he kept for pocket money."

"To go around with, to pay tramcar fares, and to entertain."

His Lordship was of opinion that the husband could not be held to be responsible for his wife's debts, and gave judgment against the money-lender.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TEL'GRAPH" SERVICE.

MISSIONARIES.

PROPOSED REGULATIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 19th May.

The Board of Civil Affairs and the Wai-wu have held a conference with the object of framing a set of regulations in respect to missionaries.

TANG SHAO-YI.

RETURNING VIA SUEZ.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 19th May.

Tang Shao-yi has reported by telegram that he is returning to China to-day, by steamer, via the Suez Canal.

MILITARY OFFICERS.

AGE LIMIT FOR RETIREMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 19th May.

The Ministry of War has decided that military officers shall retire at the age of sixty years.

HSU SHIH-CHANG.

ARRIVAL IN PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 19th May.

H.E. Hsu Shih-chang, ex-Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, has telegraphed advising that he is due to arrive in Peking on the 26th inst.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

APPLICATION FOR LAND LEASE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 19th May.

The Russians have applied for the lease of certain territory in Kirin to develop it, but the Wai-wu has strenuously opposed the application.

THE SHANGHAI TAOTAI.

PERSONA NON GRATA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 19th May.

In a memorial to the Throne, Censor Kong severely denounced the Shanghai Taotai and sided with the Governor of Kiangsu.

Grand Councillor Luk Chin-lum fell in with Censor Kong's views.

It now appears that Taotai Tsai Nai-huang has slender chances of being entirely exonerated from blame.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

FURTHER CHINESE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Already acknowledged \$40,550
Li Chiu-lan 3,000
Ng Ping-kan 1,000
\$44,550

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILED DUE
French (Sydney) 24th inst.
German (Prins Waldmar) 26th inst.
Canadian (Empress of Japan) 3rd prox.

These *Graes* arrived at Boston on 13th inst.

The *s.s. Draemar* left Singapore on 18th inst., and may be expected here on 24th inst.

The Ben Line's *s.s. Benmore*, from Middlesbrough, London, left Singapore 19-day, for this port.

The C.N. Co.'s *s.s. Yingchow* left Shanghai on 20th inst., and may be expected here on 23rd inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s *s.s. Empress of China* left Yokohama at noon on 18th inst., for Victoria and Vancouver.

The Apcar Co.'s *s.s. Arratoon Apcar* from Yokohama, Kobe and Moji left Moji yesterday, and may be expected here on 25th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s *s.s. Montague* arrived at Kobe at 6 a.m. on 18th inst., and left again at 4 p.m. same day for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive at 10 a.m. on 19th inst.

The M. M. Co.'s *s.s. Sydney*, with the French mail of the 25th ult., and mails from London of the 24th ult., will leave Saigon on 21st inst., at 2 p.m. and may be expected to arrive here on 24th inst., and will leave for Shanghai and Japan on the 25th afternoon.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY ADVOCATED.

Viceroy Tuan Fang, a level-headed administrator, has again raised an important question in his memorial of a few days ago, on the advisability of a government monopoly of the opium trade. He will be backed up by those who know what they are talking about, in his contention that China cannot speedily suppress the use of opium, for other than medicinal purposes, without government control of the production, importation and sale of the drug. This is not the first time the Southern Viceroy has raised his voice for a government monopoly.

Immediate prohibition is out of the question were it possible at once to stop cultivation and to cease importation.

Prohibition has failed in the Philippines; when the prohibition act went into force there in March, 1908, the criminal court records immediately began to swell with the details of the trial of natives, charged with smuggling. Fifteen thousand dollars worth of opium was found in the possession of an insignificant cabin steward on a man-of-war in Manila harbour.

Two Europeans, Officers of Merchant steamers trading with Manila, were detected smuggling and given jail sentences and heavy fines. Innumerable smaller offenders were dealt with, and it can only be conjectured as to the Philippine officials themselves say, how many escaped and safely landed their contraband drug, and conditions are growing worse.

And why does an attempt at prohibition bring all this, and fail signally? Because in this rush to reform, law-makers have given little consideration to the really vital side of the whole question, viz. the man who smokes the opium.

To intelligently set forth the claims to recognition of this phase of the discussion requires consideration and explanation by those who have studied, particularly from the medical side, the question of drug addiction. However, it may be stated fairly clearly without such scientific treatment.

The opium addict will have his drug at all costs. Probably seventy-five per cent. of the consumers of opium in China are full-fledged addicts to the drug, in the strictest interpretation put upon the word "addict" by medical science. They will have their drug at all costs.

These people must have proper medical treatment for the cure of their addiction, otherwise the consumption of opium goes on. The fact that the crazed addict will not stop at any time in order to procure his opium makes it obvious that the most carefully organized government machinery cannot cope with suppressive measures without coincident provision for the medical treatment of the consumer, whose cravings and demands create the opium market which it is sought to abolish.

No system, however highly organized or administered, will serve to gradually extinguish the market for opium unless co-ordinate control be exercised over the ultimate buyer of opium before provision can be made for his rescue from addiction; the authority which seeks to suppress the opium traffic must know who the consumer is. This knowledge cannot very well be obtained without government control of the channels through which opium is put upon the market. Compelling the consumer to buy his drug from a government depot, under government control, would at once enable the government to locate and register the name of practically every user of opium. The users, being known and registered, there could then be inaugurated a system of licenses to purchase opium; the licenses to be cancelled at periods, and in such numbers as would be consistent with the facilities provided for the medical treatment of the smokers.

True there is no operation at present, in every province of China, a system of registration under the control of provincial and subsidiary Anti-opium Bureaus, but no intelligent person will for a moment contend that these registers include more than a small percentage of the names that should be enrolled.

With the vending of the drug in the hands of private merchants, even with such control as is exercised over the sale depots, there can be no absolute guarantee of the amount that is handled.

There is, therefore, no particular reason why smokers, except prostitutes and the inmates and frequenters of more or less public places, to which the police have easy access, should reveal their identity, except those who indulge their cravings in places more or less under the eyes of the police, as stated above. These statements apply particularly to the large towns.

So long as the consumer of opium remains unidentified and uncontrolled, the most highly efficient government machinery, operated by the most careful and able officials, will not be able to successfully accomplish a reduction in consumption and the consumer cannot be identified and controlled except by absolute government domination of all the channels through which he obtains his opium.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the important part which the actual consumer must take in an intelligent consideration of the entire question. It is a question of the addiction of millions of people to a drug the use of which they cannot relinquish without medical aid; it is not simply a problem of gradually taking off the market a commodity which the people can do without at will. This phase must be dealt with hand in hand with the control and regulation of the sale of opium, before suppression, gradual or otherwise, can be accomplished.

It has been simply the absence of such control that has prevented any appreciable headway in the suppression of domestic production. There may have been spasmodic effort in scattering sections of the country to carry out the provisions of imperial decrees on the subject, but thorough investigation will show that the net result is, at best, that the gradual consumption remains the same. There may have been a spasmodic cessation of cultivation of the poppy in certain districts since the promulgation of the imperial edict, but without control of the consumer

himself such period either has been or will be succeeded by one in which at least a greater production will be resumed, or stoppage of cultivation in one district will be found to be coincident with increased production in another; or whereas an importation by smuggling, and other illicit means will furnish the user with what he cannot get along without, unless he suffers death or commits suicide, and why? Because a question of dealing with drug addiction is involved. It is useless to say that because there has been a decrease in domestic production, the number of consumers is smaller. Leaving out of account these persons who never carried the habit to the stage of addiction (and they are exceedingly few and may be disregarded, inasmuch as medical science has established that a smoker becomes an addict after very little indulgence) the relation of which consumption, at the present date, bears to the amount of opium used at the time of the initial suppression edicts, is independent of the fluctuation in domestic production, or of the amount gauged by the following:

- Decreased by:
- (a) Number of deaths among addicts
 - (b) Number of addicts who have secured successful medical treatment
 - (c) Number of addicts who have ceased smoking and now use substitutes

Increased by:

- (a) Recruits to the ranks of the addicts. That is all. No further calculation is necessary.

Let us therefore assume that the number of recruits and the deaths among the old users are about equal; this leaves us with two factors by which to determine the supposed lessened consumption. As to the persons who have secured successful medical treatment, will the most optimistic statistician assume the number to be an appreciable percentage? We think not. Figure it out.

There are three avenues of treatment; private medical attention, missionary hospitals and the anti-opium Bureau hospitals. The number of addicts seeking private medical treatment, must be small, and it need not be taken into consideration there are not enough native and foreign physicians in all of China, each of them with his hands continually full of opium smokers seeking relief, to make any impression on the total number. The missionary hospitals treat perhaps a few thousands annually. The anti-opium Bureau hospital receives a large number of patients, but close investigation shows that the treatment there administered consists in the giving of pills, the basis of which is opium—opium dross, and the cured patient goes away in a worse condition than his first—forever to eat opium pills or return to his smoking.

This method of treatment in the government hospital is closely associated with the subject of the factor which we have still left for consideration in determining how to gauge increase or decrease in consumption, viz.—the number of addicts who have taken to using substitutes, and it opens a very large field for discussion and an opportunity for enlightening the public on matters which have hitherto been in the dark.

We will admit that this factor may have greatly lessened smoking. There are hundreds of these substitutes on the market—all in pill form. Great and prosperous businesses have been built up from the manufacture and sale of these illicit "remedies" foisted on an ignorant and easily fooled populace. We will, later, if possible, undertake a discussion of them. It is the increasing use of these "remedies," so far as we can see, that substantiates the claims to lessened consumption (in smoke) and which has made possible the much vaunted closing of opium divans and the spectacular destruction of opium utensils recently witnessed in some of the larger cities.

And why all the above? Because a question of dealing with opium addiction is involved—dry addiction as known to medical science, and with which law-makers, unassisted by medical science, cannot deal.

The consumption of opium in China to-day, either smoked in a pipe or eaten as a "remedy" in disguised form is probably as great as at the time of the original edict. The best that can be said is that, if the enthusiasts can show a reduction in the amount smoked, such reduction may be measured by the amount eaten by deluded fools as "remedies." The consumption of opium will continue to be gauged, not by edicts or laws, or regulations governing its production and sale, but by these coupled with attention to the most vital part of the whole thing—the consumer himself.

And to bring about such conditions, thinking persons will advocate with Tuan Fang, that Government monopoly is the only thing. Those opposed to government control urge that a monopoly would fall altogether so long as China can depend so little upon her provincial officials to give effect to her wishes in regard to suppression. They say that the provincial officials have shown themselves unable to carry out the edicts which they are supposed to enforce. Let us modify the accusation and say that they have not done so. It is said that the official who has not provided for the carrying out of edicts cannot be safely trusted to handle the details of a government monopoly of the traffic. We do not admit the soundness of the argument.

Admitting that the intent of the government is sincere and above board, the calling up of the question at all is an effort to rid the country of a demoralizing vice. The ultimate aim of all this agitation, all this move on the part of the government, is to remove opium consumption, opium addiction. But the officials have seen that their carrying out the provisions of edicts has not brought about this end, nor has it seemed to them, or to anyone else, that there is any good prospect of such result. The reduction of poppy cultivation for a time, the closing of opium dens, has not resulted in any reduction in consumption in the districts under their control. These measures have simply brought about the necessity for bringing into their districts quantities of opium from other places equal to the stoppage which they have effected. They have found themselves at sea as far as stopping consumption is concerned.

And why? Because (though the officials do not seem to realize it) a question of opium addiction is involved, and just so long as this phase of opium suppression remains unattended to, so long will the officials continue to find themselves crippled at every turn. The individual matter, this addiction must receive the closest attention, and a government monopoly, by its domination of the channels through which the user gets his opium appears to afford the best means of getting at him—*Chien Chieh*.

STRENGTH OF FIRE IN STREETS.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF IRISH WHISKY.

One of the most disastrous fires in the history of Belfast occurred in that city yesterday, raging practically the whole day, and caused injuries of a more or less serious nature to 20 people, reports the *Morning Leader* of 21st ult.

A large block of buildings in the commercial centre of Belfast was completely destroyed, and, as the flames were expected to continue during the night, an estimate as to the extent of the damage can be formed at present.

The fire was attended by extraordinary scenes. It broke out at half-past eleven in the morning through the collapse of a hoghead of whisky in the large bonded stores of Messrs. J. and J. McConnell Limited, the well-known distillers.

A REMARKABLE ACCIDENT.

The barrel, which was full, fell to the floor, and with a crash went through the woodwork and the beams into the second floor, where it came in contact with a gas jet. The force of the collision had burst open the unprotected sections of the barrel, and as it fell the spirit was spread in all directions. Some of it came in contact with the burning gas, and immediately there was a blaze.

In five minutes the floor, where the accident occurred became a mass of flames, which, spreading to the thousands of barrels of whisky in bonded, caused a mass of fire which no brigade in the kingdom could effectually cope with. The brigade, which mustered at its full strength immediately saw that all they could hope to do was to confine the outbreak, if possible, to the doomed bonded stores; but even this was beyond their efforts and in less than an hour the flames had caught the premises of Messrs. Clarke and Co., wholesale chemical and grocery dealers, where a large quantity of tremendously inflammable material was stored. The huge building now became like one roaring pile that extended over acres of flooring; and it looked as if the flames would spread to another block extending along almost half the length of the street.

Messrs. Clarke's premises were unmistakably doomed, while many other adjacent buildings were damaged.

HUGE DESTRUCTION OF WHISKY.

Seventy thousand gallons of whisky were destroyed. Dunbar-st., where are situated the bonded stores that contained half a million gallons of whisky, was converted into a river of burning spirit, and in Grattan-st. the gutters and channels were ablaze with lighted whisky from end to end.

The firemen brought a large number of hydrants and engines into play on the seat of the outbreak, but the brigade was hampered by the smoke and stinging fumes of the burning whisky. The construction of the building also appeared to make any combined attack on the flames difficult, and in a short time the upper stories were involved.

Several of the firemen were wholly or partially overcome. In some cases their condition for a time was somewhat serious, though they recovered under first-aid treatment. The removal of some of those overpowered was exceedingly difficult, as they had to be assisted down small ladders.

The flames simply consumed everything in their path and advanced fast towards a large timber yard and the extensive printing works of Messrs. David Allen. The chief works of the latter firm fortunately escaped, but their stores were badly damaged.

CHEMICALS EXPLODE.

When the chemical works took fire the flames leaped out with such fury that there was a general stampede of the thousands of spectators lined up on the opposite side of the road. A constant cannonading as various chemicals caught then began.

The flames towered to an enormous height, and the black smoke which at times shut out the daylight rendered the scene weird and unearthly.

The firemen at each explosion were driven back by the suffocating fumes, but they returned again and again to the attack. By six o'clock they obtained a grip upon the fire, which had been prevented at least from spreading.

TWENTY PEOPLE INJURED.

About eight o'clock a wall collapsed without warning, and six people received serious injuries, necessitating their removal to the hospital.

Two firemen were also severely injured and are in hospital; the total number of casualties being twenty.

The office of the Royal Exchange Insurance Company became involved and were partially burned.

As Messrs. McConnell have four other bonded warehouses in Belfast in addition to their distillery, the business will be proceeded with as usual.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post-subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary Subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG, 20th May, 1909.

Today's Advertisements.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

EMPIRE DAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 24th instant (EMPIRE DAY).

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1909. [424]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

EMPIRE DAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 24th instant (EMPIRE DAY).

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1909. [425]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

SATURDAY,

the 22nd May, 1909, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street;

SUNDRY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Also

One SEMI-GRAND PIANO, One COTTAGE PIANO, 3 FOWLING PIECES; AND

16 Vols. of DICKENS' WORKS and 10 Vols. of THE WORLD GREAT CLASSICS.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1909. [422]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. O. D. THOMSON,

on

SATURDAY,

the 22nd May, 1909, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street;

A NUMBER OF

LAW BOOKS,

Comprising:—

CHITTY'S STATUTES by J. M. Lely, 13 vols. LAW TIMES REPORTS, 10 vols. DANIELL'S CHANCERY FORM AND PRACTICE, ADAM'S JURISPRUDENCE, MARSHALL'S COLLISIONS at SEA, STEVEN'S MERCANTILE LAW, INTERNATIONAL LAW DIRECTORY, CASES OF CRIMINAL LAW, HONGKONG ORDINANCES 1883-1903, STANDARD DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, &c., &c.

ALSO

2 IRON SAFES (one by Miller's).

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1909. [421]

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APOAR"

Capt. A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 29th May, at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN

(Occupying 24 days).

Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea), Moji to Hongkong providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers.

Fare for round trip \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1909. [426]

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Ports to the United States of America and Canada; and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

VICTORIA, R.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer

On

Captain

Sailing Date

Swire 6,232 Skotton 1909

Ocean 4,657 F.W. Davies 3rd July

Kumic 6,232 J. Mathew 1st July

Aymie 4,363 J. Boyd 29th July

26th Aug.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic cargo passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 20th May, 1909. [10]

Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

BUTTER

40, 60, 65, 70 and 75 Cents
per lb.

OUR SPECIAL

"HONEYBUCKLE"

BRAND.

Cannot be equalled in Asia.

\$1 a lb.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1909. [380]

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

OUR BUSINESS has been REMOVED to No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL (lately occupied by Madame Jay).
Hongkong, 29th April, 1909. [376]

NOTICE.

THE Manager of Kennedy's Stable begs to inform the residents of Kowloon and district that, provided sufficient support be forthcoming, he will be prepared to ESTABLISH a SHOEING FORGE at Kowloon, where Horses and Ponies can be shod by experienced Shanghai farriers on stated days, to be

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Island Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec.

(Subject to alteration.)

Connected with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong,	From St. John or Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN"
SATURDAY, MAY 22ND.	FRIDAY, JUNE 18TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	ALLAN LINER
SATURDAY, JUNE 12TH.	FRIDAY, JULY 9TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND"
SATURDAY, JULY 3RD.	FRIDAY, JULY 30TH.
"MONTEAGLE"	
WEDNESDAY, JULY 14TH.	

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Japan" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, speed 23 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop-over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and comfort being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers 4th in Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port

Via New York

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

W. J. HADFIELD, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

Telephone No. 61.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1909.

[1]

[2]

[3]

[4]

[5]

[6]

[7]

[8]

[9]

[10]

[11]

[12]

[13]

[14]

[15]

[16]

[17]

[18]

[19]

[20]

[21]

[22]

[23]

[24]

[25]

[26]

[27]

[28]

[29]

[30]

[31]

[32]

[33]

[34]

[35]

[36]

[37]

[38]

[39]

[40]

[41]

[42]

[43]

[44]

[45]

[46]

[47]

[48]

[49]

[50]

[51]

[52]

[53]

[54]

[55]

[56]

[57]

[58]

[59]

[60]

[61]

[62]

[63]

[64]

[65]

[66]

[67]

[68]

[69]

[70]

[71]

[72]

[73]

[74]

[75]

[76]

[77]

[78]

[79]

[80]

[81]

[82]

[83]

[84]

[85]

[86]

[87]

[88]

[89]

[90]

[91]

[92]

[93]

[94]

[95]

[96]

[97]

[98]

[99]

[100]

[101]

[102]

[103]

[104]

[105]

[106]

[107]

[108]

[109]

[110]

[111]

[112]

[113]

[114]

[115]

[116]

[117]

[118]

[119]

[120]

[121]

[122]

[123]

[124]

[125]

[126]

[127]

[128]

[129]

[130]

[131]

[132]

[133]

[134]

[135]

[136]

[137]

[138]

[139]

[140]

[141]

[142]

[143]

[144]

[145]

[146]

[147]

[148]

[149]

[150]

[151]

[152]

[153]

[154]

[155]

[156]

[157]

[158]

[159]

[160]

[161]

[162]

[163]

[164]

[165]

[166]

[167]

[168]

[169]

[170]

[171]

[172]

[173]

[174]

[175]

[176]

[177]

[178]

[179]

[180]

[181]

[182]

[183]

[184]

[185]

[186]

[187]

[188]

[189]

[190]

[191]

[192]

[193]

[194]

[195]

[196]

[197]

[198]

[199]

[200]

[201]

[202]

[203]

[204]

[205]

[206]

[207]

[208]

[209]

[210]

[211]

[212]

[213]

[214]

[215]

[216]

[217]

[218]

[219]

[220]

[221]

[222]

[223]

[224]

[225]

[226]

[227]

[228]

[229]

[230]

[231]

[232]

[233]

[234]

[235]

[236]

[237]

[238]

[239]

[240]

[241]

[242]

[243]

[244]

[245]

[246]

[247]

[248]

[249]

[250]

[251]

[252]

[253]

[254]

[255]

[256]

[257]

[258]

[259]

[260]

[261]

[262]

[263]

[264]

[265]

[266]

[267]

[268]

[269]

[270]

[271]

[272]

[273]

[274]

[275]

[276]

[277]

[278]

[279]

[280]

[281]

[282]

[283]

[284]

[285]

[286]

[287]

[288]

[289]

[290]

[291]

[292]

[293]

[294]

[295]

[296]

[297]

[298]

[299]

[300]

[301]

[302]

[303]

[304]

[305]

COMPANIA GENERAL DE
TABACOS
DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1881. CAPITAL £3,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

"SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vegueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARBETTO & CO.,

AGENTS.

235]

Denmarks Pride



HEYMANS BUTTER

SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents. 35

WEATARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unduly prolonged use of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night discharges, addictions, and tear and lassitude of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, fully manifest in painful periods, headache, hearing down again, nervous headache, waiting cases, light sweats and all other diseases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening watery discharges, involuntary muscular tremors, trembling, quivering, and impacts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and useless.

WEATARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it. Nor was its marvellous properties ever equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other impervious of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries oversteering and expelling the virus of disease wherever and in whatsoever form met with, restoring all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, krolitis and similar skin diseases, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad brain, abscesses, skin eruptions or eruptions, &c. It improves the general health, it quickly restores long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, strapping, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Look for "WEATARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "WEATARZO Blood Medicine," whichever you require, and see that you get the genuine article. Beware of cheap imitations. The factor preparing these medicines bears the British Government stamp with the words "WEATARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon. In white letters on a red ground, in direction of his Majesty the King, on communications. Registered Trade Mark.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW MEDICAL WORK on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure over disorders for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations of many cases, and also treatment of primary derangement, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. "Box 100, 101, in envelope on receipt of Postal Order likewise, from the 'WEATARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL GATE, London, or of Agents for above medicines." Price 10 times Post Free.

Agents for India.—**TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BVCULLA, AND POONA.**

LEE YEE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HAIR ALWAYS ON HAND
CIGARS; CIGARETTES
AND
TOILET REQUISITES
FOR SALE
12, RAFFLES STREET,
HONGKONG.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.
同公隆買李

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE
at
No. 30, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

D. NOMA,
PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER
AND
THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO
MARKS.
No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, the
H. R. H. The Duke of York, and
H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having
4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 44 years' experience, in tattooing, is
guarantee of good work and prompt execution.
My colours are absolutely fast and perfect
harmless, and produce a charming effect not
attained by any other, as their composition is
only known to me. In tattooing unlike some
species of engravings, care must be taken to
have the work done in a perfect, high tone
manner. It is order to take special precautions
against possible danger, I use fresh materials
daily.

The copying of Portraits with dis-
tinguished a specially.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1901

Dentist

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made to
order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong
Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph. Co.,
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. Firms and other
leading Establishments in the Colony to
whom reference can be made as to the
Superior Workmanship and Materials of the
Furniture, & supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as
follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. Li
KWONG LOONG furnished the Amusee
to our Dispensary and gave us every satis-
faction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.,
15th May, 1901

ORDERS personally attended to, and
QUICKNESS and MODERATE.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Residence, at Kowloon, 1901

DR. M. E. CHAUN,
THE LATEST METHOD
of the
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY
11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Wongkong, 16th April, 1901.

TSIN TIF.
THE LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY
STUDIO AT NO. 11, D'ARQUILL STREET.
REASONABLE FEE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1901.